

WATERFRONT COMMISSION ACT



This material has been compiled by the Waterfront Commission solely for convenient reference purposes.

PREFACE

The Waterfront Commission Act was enacted by the States of New York and New Jersey in 1953 [N. Y. Laws 1953, c.882 (McK. Unconsol. Laws § 9801 and following); N. J. Laws 1953, c.202 (N.J.S.A. 32: 23-1 and following)] for the purpose of eliminating various evils on the waterfront in the Port of New York Harbor, which had been publicly exposed by the New York State Crime Commission, the New Jersey Law Enforcement Council and other investigative bodies [Report on Dock Employment in New York City and Recommendations for its Regularization, Mayor's Committee on Unemployment (1916); Report of Joint Legislative Committee on Unemployment (1932), New York State Leg. Doc. 69; Report of the District Attorney, New York County (1946-8): Final Report to the Industrial Commissioner, State of New York, from Board of Inquiry on Longshore Industry Work Stoppage (1952); Fourth Report of the New York State Crime Commission, Leg. Doc. No. 70 (1953); Report of the New Jersey Law Enforcement Council (1953); Hearings before subcommittee of Committee on the Judiciary, H. R. 83rd Cong., 1st Sess. (1953).

The Act contains three parts. Part 1, consisting of Section 1 [Articles, I-XV1], encompasses the original Waterfront Commission Compact between the States of New York and New Jersey. It creates the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor and grants it powers designed to eliminate waterfront evils. The Compact was approved by Congress on August 12, 1953 [Act of August 12, 1953, c.407]. Part II, consisting of Section 2 through Section 5, relates to expenses of administration, pensions and leaves of absence, penalties, and federal funds. Part III, consisting of Section 7 through Section 11, includes a prohibition against loitering on the waterfront; a prohibition against the collection of funds for waterfront unions which have officers, agents or employees who have been convicted of certain crimes and offenses, and a provision allowing an exception for certain employees affected by this prohibition; a prohibition in New Jersey penalizing the officer, agent or employee of a waterfront union who has been convicted of certain crimes or offenses, and penalizing any person who knowingly permits such convicted person to serve in a waterfront union; and various technical Legislative provisions.

Amendments and supplements to the Compact to implement the purposes thereof may be adopted by the concurring legislative action of both states [Compact, Art. XVI, §1].

Some of these amendments have been included immediately after provisions affected by the amendments; others have been included at the end of this booklet. In some cases the amendatory language differs between the two states, although with an identical effect.

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**CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF PART I OF THE
WATERFRONT COMMISSION ACT
CONSTITUTING THE COMPACT BETWEEN THE STATES OF
NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK**

The Consent of Congress is hereby given to the compact set forth below to all of its terms and provisions, and to the carrying out and effectuation of said compact, and enactments in furtherance thereof.*

(Act of August 12, 1953, c. 407)

*The Act of Congress sets forth the Compact, consisting of Part I of the Act.

PART I

ARTICLE I: Findings and Declarations

1. The States of New Jersey and New York hereby find and declare that the conditions under which waterfront labor is employed within the Port of New York district are depressing and degrading to such labor, resulting from the lack of any systematic method of hiring, the lack of adequate information as to the availability of employment, corrupt hiring practices and the fact that persons conducting such hiring are frequently criminals and persons notoriously lacking in moral character and integrity and neither responsive or responsible to the employers nor to the uncoerced will of the majority of the members of the labor organizations of the employees; that as a result waterfront laborers suffer from irregularity of employment, fear and insecurity, inadequate earnings, an unduly high accident rate, subjection to borrowing at usurious rates of interest, exploitation and extortion as the price of securing employment and a loss of respect for the law; that not only does there result a destruction of the dignity of an important segment of American labor, but a direct encouragement of crime which imposes a levy of greatly increased costs on food, fuel and other necessities handled in and through the Port of New York district.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9802)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-2)

2. The States of New Jersey and New York hereby find and declare that many of the evils above described result not only from the causes above described but from the practices of public loaders at piers and other waterfront terminals; that such public loaders serve no valid economic purpose and operate as parasites exacting a high and unwarranted toll on the flow of commerce in and through the Port of New York district, and have used force and engaged in discriminatory and coercive practices including extortion against persons not desiring to employ them; and that the function of loading and unloading trucks and other land vehicles at piers and other waterfront terminals can and should be performed, as in every other major American port, without the evils and abuses of the public loader system, and by the carriers of freight by water, stevedores and operators of such piers and other waterfront terminals or the operators of such trucks or other land vehicles.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9803)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-3)

3. The States of New Jersey and New York hereby find and declare that many of the evils above described result not only from the causes above described but from the lack of regulation of the occupation of stevedores; that such stevedores have engaged in corrupt practices to induce their hire by carriers of freight by water and to induce officers and representatives of labor organizations to betray their trust to the members of such labor organizations.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9804)

(N.J.S.A. 32: 23-4)

4. The States of New Jersey and New York hereby find and declare that the occupations of longshoremen, stevedores, pier superintendents, hiring agents and port watchmen are affected with a public interest requiring their regulation and that such regulation shall be deemed an exercise of the police power of the two States for the protection of the public safety, welfare, prosperity, health, peace and living conditions of the people of the two States.

(Mc K. Unconsol. Laws 9805)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-5)

ARTICLE II: Definitions

As used in this compact:

"The Port of New York district" shall mean the district created by Article II of the compact dated April thirtieth nineteen-hundred-twenty-one, between the States of New York and New Jersey, authorized by chapter one-hundred-fifty-four of the laws of New York of nineteen-hundred-twenty-one and chapter one-hundred-fifty-one of the laws of New Jersey of nineteen-hundred-twenty-one.

"Commission" shall mean the waterfront commission of New York harbor established by Article III hereof.

"Pier" shall include any wharf, pier, dock or quay.

"Other waterfront terminal" shall include any warehouse, depot or other terminal (other than a pier) which is located within one-thousand yards of any pier in the Port of New York district and which is used for waterborne freight in whole or substantial part. [See supplementary definition on page 6].

"Person" shall mean not only a natural person but also any partnership, joint venture, association, corporation or any other legal entity but shall not include the United States, any State or territory thereof or any department, division, board, commission or authority of one or more of the foregoing.

"Carrier of freight by water" shall mean any person who may be engaged or who may hold himself out as willing to be engaged, whether as a common carrier, as a contract carrier or otherwise (except for carriage of liquid cargoes in bulk in tank vessels designed for use exclusively in such service or carriage by barge of bulk cargoes consisting of only a single commodity loaded or carried without wrappers or containers and delivered by the carrier without transportation mark or count) in the carriage of freight by water between any point in the Port of New York district and a point outside said district.

"Waterborne freight" shall mean freight carried by or consigned for carriage by carriers of freight by water. [See supplementary definition on page 5.]

"Longshoreman" shall mean a natural person, other than a hiring agent, who is employed for work at a pier or other waterfront terminal, either by a carrier of freight by water or by a stevedore,

(a) physically to move waterborne freight on vessels berthed at piers, on piers or at other waterfront terminals, or

(b) to engage in direct and immediate checking of any such freight or of the custodial accounting therefor or in the recording or tabulation of the hours worked at piers or other waterfront terminals by natural persons employed by carriers of freight by water or stevedores, or

(c) to supervise directly and immediately others who are employed as in subdivision (a) of this definition.

[See supplementary definition on page 6.]

"Pier superintendent" shall mean any natural person other than a longshoreman who is employed for work at a pier or other waterfront terminal by a carrier of freight by water or a stevedore and whose work at such pier or other waterfront terminal includes the supervision, directly or indirectly, of the work of longshoremen.

"Port watchman" shall include any watchman, gateman, roundsman, detective, guard, guardian or protector of property employed by the operator of any pier or other waterfront terminal or by a carrier of freight by water to perform services in such capacity on any pier or other waterfront terminal.

"Longshoremen's register" shall mean the register of eligible longshoremen compiled and maintained by the commission pursuant to Article VIII.

"Stevedore" shall mean a contractor (not including an employee) engaged for compensation pursuant to a contract or arrangement with a carrier of freight by water, in moving waterborne freight carried or consigned for carriage by such carrier on vessels of such carrier berthed at piers, on piers at which such vessels are berthed or at other waterfront terminals. [See supplementary definition on page 5.]

"Hiring agent" shall mean any natural person, who on behalf of a carrier of freight by water or a stevedore shall select any longshoreman for employment. [See supplementary definition on page 6.]

"Compact" shall mean this compact and rules or regulations lawfully promulgated thereunder. [See supplementary definition on page 6.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9806)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-6)

§5-a. Supplementary Definitions

As used in the compact:

(1) **"Stevedore"** shall also include

(a) contractors engaged for compensation pursuant to a contract or arrangement with the United States, any State or territory thereof, or any department, division, board, commission or authority of one or more of the foregoing, in moving freight carried or consigned for carriage between any point in the Port of New York District and a point outside said district on vessels of such a public agency berthed at piers, on piers at which such vessels are berthed or at other waterfront terminals, or

(b) contractors (not including employees) engaged for compensation pursuant to a contract or arrangement with any person to perform labor or services incidental to the movement of waterborne freight on vessels berthed at piers, on piers or at other waterfront terminals, including, but not limited to, cargo storage, cargo repairing, coopering, general maintenance, mechanical and miscellaneous work, horse and cattle fitting, grain ceiling, and marine carpentry, or

(c) contractors (not including employees) engaged for compensation pursuant to a contract or arrangement with any other person to perform labor or services involving, or incidental to, the movement of freight into or out of containers (which have been or which will be carried by a carrier of freight by water) on vessels berthed at piers, on piers or at other waterfront terminals.

(2) **"Waterborne freight"** shall also include freight described in paragraphs (a) and (c) of subdivision (1) and in subdivision (10) of this section and ships' stores, baggage and mail carried by or consigned for carriage by carriers of freight by water.

(3) **"Court of the United States"** shall mean all courts enumerated in section four-hundred-fifty-one of Title Twenty-Eight of the United States Code and the courts-martial of Armed Forces of the United States.

(4) **"Witness"** shall mean any person whose testimony is desired in any investigation, interview or other proceeding conducted by the commission pursuant to the provisions of this act.

(5) **"Checker"** shall mean a longshoreman who is employed to engage in direct and immediate checking of waterborne freight or of the custodial accounting therefor or in the recording or tabulation of the hours worked at piers or other waterfront terminals by natural persons employed by carriers of freight by water or stevedores.

(6) **"Longshoreman"** shall also include a natural person, other than a hiring agent, who is employed for work at a pier or other waterfront terminal

(a) either by a carrier of freight by water or by a stevedore physically to perform labor or services incidental to the movement of waterborne freight on vessels berthed at piers, on piers or at other waterfront terminals, including, but not limited to, cargo repairmen, coopers, general maintenance men, mechanical and miscellaneous workers, horse and cattle fitters, grain cellers and marine carpenters, or

(b) by any person physically to move waterborne freight to or from a barge, lighter or railroad car for transfer to or from a vessel of a carrier of freight by water which is, shall be, or shall have been berthed at the same pier or other waterfront terminal, or

(c) by any person to perform labor or services involving, or incidental to, the movement of freight at a waterfront terminal as defined in subdivision (10) of this section.

(7) **"Compact"** shall also include any amendments or supplements to the Waterfront Commission Compact to implement the purposes thereof adopted by the action of the Legislature of either the State of New York or the State of New Jersey concurred in by the Legislature of the other.

(8) The term **"select any longshoreman for employment"** in the definition of a hiring agent in this act shall include selection of a person for the commencement or continuation of employment as a longshoreman, or the denial or termination of employment as a longshoreman.

(9) **"Hiring agent"** shall also include any natural person, who on behalf of any other person shall select any longshoreman for employment.

(10) **"Other waterfront terminal"** shall also include any warehouse, depot or other terminal (other than a pier), whether enclosed or open, which is located in a marine terminal in the Port of New York District and any part of which is used by any person to perform labor or services involving, or incidental to, the movement of waterborne freight or freight.

As used in this section, **"marine terminal"** means an area which includes piers, which is used primarily for the moving, warehousing, distributing or packing of waterborne freight or freight to or from such piers, and which, inclusive of such piers, is under common ownership or control; **"freight"** means freight which has been or will be, carried by or consigned for carriage by a carrier of freight by water; and

"container" means any receptacle, box, carton or crate which is specifically designed and constructed so that it may be repeatedly used for the carriage of freight by a carrier of freight by water.

Whenever, as a result of legislative amendments to this act or of a ruling by the commission, registration as a longshoreman is required for any person to continue in his employment, such person shall be registered as a longshoreman without regard to the provisions of section five of this act, provided, however, that such person satisfies all the other requirements of this act for registration as a longshoreman.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9905)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-85)

ARTICLE III: Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor

1. There is hereby created the waterfront commission of New York harbor, which shall be a body corporate and politic, an instrumentality of the States of New York and New Jersey.

(Mck. Unconsol. Laws 9807)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-7)

2. The commission shall consist of two members, one to be chosen by the State of New Jersey and one to be chosen by the State of New York. The member representing each State shall be appointed by the Governor of such State with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, without regard to the State of residence of such members, and shall receive compensation to be fixed by the Governor of such State. The term of office of each member shall be for three years; provided, however, that the members first appointed shall be appointed for a term to expire June thirtieth, nineteen hundred fifty-six. Each member shall hold office until his successor has been appointed and qualified. Vacancies in office shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9808)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-8)

3. The commission shall act only by unanimous vote of both members thereof. Any member may, by written instrument filed in the office of the commission, designate any officer or employee of the commission to act in his place as a member whenever he shall be unable to attend a meeting of the commission. A vacancy in the office of a member shall not impair such designation until the vacancy shall have been filled.

(McK. Unconsol Laws 9809)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-9)

ARTICLE IV: General Powers of the Commission

In addition to the powers and duties elsewhere prescribed in this compact, the commission shall have the power:

1. To sue and be sued;
2. To have a seal and alter the same at pleasure;
3. To acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property by gift, purchase, lease, license or other similar manner, for its corporate purposes;
4. To determine the location, size and suitability of accommodations necessary and desirable for the establishment and maintenance of the employment information centers provided in Article XII hereof and for administrative offices for the commission;
5. To appoint such officers, agents and employees as it may deem necessary, prescribe their powers, duties and qualifications and fix their compensation and retain and employ counsel and private consultants on a contract basis or otherwise;
6. To administer and enforce the provisions of this compact;
7. To make and enforce such rules and regulations as the commission may deem necessary to effectuate the purposes of this compact or to prevent the circumvention or evasion thereof, to be effective upon publication in the manner which the commission shall prescribe and upon filing in the office of the Secretary of State of each State. A certified copy of any such rules and regulations, attested as true and correct by the commission, shall be presumptive evidence of the regular making, adoption, approval and publication thereof;
8. By its members and its properly designated officers, agents and employees, to administer oaths and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving of testimony and the production of other evidence; [See § 5-m, page 57, for exemption from arrest and service of process.]
9. To have for its members and its properly designated officers, agents and employees, full and free access, ingress and egress to and from all vessels, piers and other waterfront terminals or other places in the port of New York district, for the purposes of making inspection or enforcing the provisions of this compact; and no person shall obstruct or in any way interfere with any such member, officer, employee or agent in the making of such inspection, or in the enforcement of the provisions of this compact or in the performance of any other power or duty under this compact;

10. To recover possession of any suspended or revoked license issued under this compact;

11. To make investigations, collect and compile information concerning waterfront practices generally within the port of New York district and upon all matters relating to the accomplishment of the objectives of this compact;

12. To advise and consult with representatives of labor and industry and with public officials and agencies concerned with the effectuation of the purposes of this compact, upon all matters which the commission may desire, including but not limited to the form and substance of rules and regulations, the administration of the compact, maintenance of the longshoremen's register, and issuance and revocation of licenses;

13. To make annual and other reports to the Governors and Legislatures of both States containing recommendations for the improvement of the conditions of waterfront labor within the port of New York district, for the alleviation of the evils described in Article I and for the effectuation of the purposes of this compact. Such annual reports shall state the commission's finding and determination as to whether the public necessity still exists for (a) the continued registration of longshoremen, (b) the continued licensing of any occupation or employment required to be licensed hereunder and (c) the continued public operation of the employment information centers provided for in Article XII;

14. To co-operate with and receive from any department, division, bureau, board, commission, or agency of either or both States, or of any county or municipality thereof, such assistance and data as will enable it properly to carry out its powers and duties hereunder; and to request any such department, division, bureau, board, commission, or agency, with the consent thereof, to execute such of its functions and powers, as the public interest may require.

(McK Unconsol. Laws 9810)

(N.J.S.A. 32: 23-10)

The powers and duties of the commission may be exercised by officers, employees and agents designated by them, except the power to make rules and regulations. The commission shall have such additional powers and duties as may hereafter be delegated to or imposed upon it from time to time by the action of the Legislature of either State concurred in by the Legislature of the other.

(McK Unconsol. Laws 9811)

(N.J.S.A. 32: 23-11)

§5-b. Additional powers of the commission

In addition to the powers and duties elsewhere described in this act, the commission shall have the following powers:

1. To issue temporary permits and permit temporary registrations under such terms and conditions as the commission may prescribe which shall be valid for a period to be fixed by the commission not in excess of six months.
2. To require any applicant for a license or registration or any prospective licensee to furnish such facts and evidence as the commission may deem appropriate to enable it to ascertain whether the license or registration should be granted.
3. In any case in which the commission has the power to revoke, cancel or suspend any stevedore license the commission shall also have the power to impose as an alternative to such revocation, cancellation or suspension, a penalty, which the licensee may elect to pay the commission in lieu of the revocation, cancellation or suspension. The maximum penalty shall be five-thousand dollars for each separate offense. The commission may, for good cause shown, abate all or part of such penalty.
4. To designate any officer, agent or employee of the commission to be an investigator who shall be vested with all the powers of a peace or police officer of the State of New York in that State, and of the State of New Jersey in that State. [See also New York Criminal Procedure Law §1.20(34)(h), which defines a police officer as an investigator employed by a Commission created by interstate compact who is, to a substantial extent, engaged in the enforcement of the criminal laws.]
5. To confer immunity, in the following manner: In any investigation, interview or other proceeding conducted under oath by the commission or any duly authorized officer, employee or agent thereof, if a person refuses to answer a question or produce evidence of any other kind on the ground that he may be incriminated thereby, and notwithstanding such refusal, an order is made upon twenty-four hours' prior written notice to the appropriate Attorney General of the State of New York or the State of New Jersey, and to the appropriate district attorney or prosecutor having an official interest therein, by the unanimous vote of both members of the commission or their designees appointed pursuant to the provisions of section three of Article III of this act, that such person answer the question or produce the evidence, such person shall comply with the order. If such person complies with the order, and if, but for this subdivision, he would have been privileged to withhold the answer given or the evidence produced by him, then immunity shall be conferred upon him, as provided for herein.

"Immunity" as used in this subdivision means that such person shall not be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which, in accordance with the order by the unanimous vote of both members of the commission or their designees appointed pursuant to the provisions of section three of Article III of this act, he gave answer or produced evidence, and that no such answer given or evidence produced shall be received against him upon any criminal proceeding. But he may nevertheless be prosecuted or subjected to penalty or forfeiture for any perjury or contempt committed in answering, or failing to answer, or in producing or failing to produce evidence, in accordance with the order, and any such answer given or evidence produced shall be admissible against him upon any criminal proceeding concerning such perjury or contempt.

Immunity shall not be conferred upon any person except in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision. If, after compliance with the provisions of this subdivision, a person is ordered to answer a question or produce evidence of any other kind and complies with such order, and it is thereafter determined that the appropriate Attorney General or district attorney or prosecutor having an official interest therein was not notified, such failure or neglect shall not deprive such person of any immunity otherwise properly conferred upon him.

6. To require any applicant or renewal applicant for registration as a longshoreman, any applicant or renewal applicant for registration as a checker or any applicant or renewal applicant for registration as a telecommunications system controller and any person who is sponsored for a license as a pier superintendent or hiring agent, any person who is an individual owner of an applicant or renewal applicant stevedore or any persons who are individual partners of an applicant or renewal applicant stevedore, or any officers, directors or stockholders owning five percent or more of any of the stock of an applicant or renewal applicant corporate stevedore or any applicant or renewal applicant for a license as a port watchman or any other category of applicant or renewal applicant for registration or licensing within the commission's jurisdiction to be fingerprinted by the commission at the cost and expense of the applicant or renewal applicant.

7. To exchange fingerprint data with and receive criminal history record information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State Bureau of Identification for use in making the determinations required by this section.

8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, to require any applicant for employment or employee of the commission to be fingerprinted at the cost and expense of the applicant or employee and to exchange fingerprint data with and receive criminal history record information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State Bureau of Identification for use in the hiring or retention of such person.

(McK Unconsol. Laws 9906)

(N.J.S.A. 32: 23-86)

ARTICLE V: Pier Superintendents and Hiring Agents

1. On or after the first day of December, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, no person shall act as a pier superintendent or as a hiring agent within the port of New York district without first having obtained from the commission a license to act as such pier superintendent or hiring agent, as the case may be, and no person shall employ or engage another person to act as a pier superintendent or hiring agent who is not so licensed.

(McK Unconsol. Laws 9812)

(N.J.S.A. 32: 23-12)

Application for license

2. A license to act as a pier superintendent or hiring agent shall be issued only upon the written application, under oath, of the person proposing to employ or engage another person to act as such pier superintendent or hiring agent, verified by the prospective licensee as to the matters concerning him, and shall state the following:

- (a) The full name and business address of the applicant;
- (b) The full name, residence, business address (if any), place and date of birth and social security number of the prospective licensee;
- (c) The present and previous occupations of the prospective licensee, including the places where he was employed and the names of his employers;
- (d) Such further facts and evidence as may be required by the commission to ascertain the character, integrity and identity of the prospective licensee; and
- (e) That if a license is issued to the prospective licensee, the applicant will employ such licensee as pier superintendent or hiring agent, as the case may be. [See § 5-b(2), page 10, for power of commission to require additional information.]

(McK Unconsol. Laws 9813)

(N.J.S.A. 32: 23-13)

Qualifications for license

3. No such license shall be granted

(a) Unless the commission shall be satisfied that the prospective licensee possesses good character and integrity;

(b) If the prospective licensee has, without subsequent pardon, been convicted by a court of the United States, or any state or territory thereof, of the commission of, or the attempt or conspiracy to commit, treason, murder, manslaughter or any felony or high misdemeanor or any of the following misdemeanors or offenses: illegally using, carrying or possessing a pistol or other dangerous weapon; making or possessing burglar's instruments; buying or receiving stolen property; unlawful entry of a building; aiding an escape from prison; unlawfully possessing, possessing with intent to distribute, sale or distribution of a controlled dangerous substance (controlled substance) or, in New Jersey, a controlled dangerous substance analog (controlled substance analog); and violation of this compact. Any such prospective licensee ineligible for a license by reason of any such conviction may submit satisfactory evidence to the commission that he has for a period of not less than five years, measured as hereinafter provided, and up to the time of application, so conducted himself as to warrant the grant of such license, in which event the commission may, in its discretion, issue an order removing such ineligibility. The aforesaid period of five years shall be measured either from the date of payment of any fine imposed upon such person or the suspension of sentence or from the date of his unrevoked release from custody by parole, commutation or termination of his sentence; [See § 5-k, page 56, for petition to remove ineligibility.]

(c) If the prospective licensee knowingly or willfully advocates the desirability of overthrowing or destroying the government of the United States by force or violence or shall be a member of a group which advocates such desirability, knowing the purposes of such group include such advocacy. [See § 5-h, page 54, for additional grounds for the denial of a license.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9814)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-14)

4. When the application shall have been examined and such further inquiry and investigation made as the commission shall deem proper and when the commission shall be satisfied therefrom that the prospective licensee possesses the qualifications and requirements prescribed in this article, the commission shall issue and deliver to the prospective licensee a license to act as pier superintendent or hiring agent for the applicant, as the case may be, and shall inform the applicant of his action. The commission may issue a temporary permit to any prospective licensee for a license under the provisions of this

article pending final action on an application made for such a license. Any such permit shall be valid for a period not in excess of thirty days. [See § 5-b(1), page 10, for the power of the commission to issue temporary permits under such conditions as commission may prescribe.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9815)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-15)

5. No person shall be licensed to act as a pier superintendent or hiring agent for more than one employer, except at a single pier or other waterfront terminal, but nothing in this article shall be construed to limit in any way the number of pier superintendents or hiring agents any employer may employ.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9816)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-16)

Duration of license

6. A license granted pursuant to this article shall continue through the duration of the licensee's employment by the employer who shall have applied for his license.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9817)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-17)

Revocation or suspension of license

7. Any license issued pursuant to this article may be revoked or suspended for such period as the commission deems in the public interest or the licensee thereunder may be reprimanded for any of the following offenses:

(a) Conviction of a crime or act by the licensee or other cause which would require or permit his disqualification from receiving a license upon original application;

(b) Fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in securing the license, or in the conduct of the licensed activity;

(c) Violation of any of the provisions of this compact;

(d) Addiction to the use of or trafficking in morphine, opium, cocaine or other narcotic drug;

(e) Employing, hiring or procuring any person in violation of this compact or inducing or otherwise aiding or abetting any person to violate the terms of this compact;

(f) Paying, giving, causing to be paid or given or offering to pay or give to any person any valuable consideration to induce such other person to violate any provision of this compact or to induce any public officer, agent or employee to fail to perform his duty hereunder;

(g) Consorting with known criminals for an unlawful purpose;

(h) Transfer or surrender of possession of the license to any person either temporarily or permanently without satisfactory explanation;

(i) False impersonation of another licensee under this compact;

(j) Receipt or solicitation of anything of value from any person other than the licensee's employer as consideration for the selection or retention for employment of any longshoreman;

(k) Coercion of a longshoreman by threat of discrimination or violence or economic reprisal, to make purchases from or to utilize the services of any person;

(l) Lending any money to or borrowing any money from a longshoreman for which there is a charge of interest or other consideration; and

(m) Membership in a labor organization which represents longshoremen or port watchmen; but nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit pier superintendents or hiring agents from being represented by a labor organization or organizations which do not also represent longshoremen or port watchmen. The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and any other similar federation, congress or other organization of national or international occupational or industrial labor organizations shall not be considered an organization which represents longshoremen or port watchmen within the meaning of this section although one of the federated or constituent labor organizations thereof may represent longshoremen or port watchmen. [See § 5-i, page 55, for additional grounds for the revocation, suspension, or reprimand of a licensee.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9818)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-18)

ARTICLE VI: Stevedores

1. On or after the first day of December, nineteen hundred and fifty-three, no person shall act as a stevedore within the Port of New York district without having first obtained a license from the commission, and no person shall employ a stevedore to perform services as such within the Port of New York district unless the stevedore is so licensed.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9819)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-19)

Application for license

2. Any person intending to act as a stevedore within the Port of New York district shall file in the office of the commission a written application for a license to engage in such occupation, duly signed and verified as follows:

(a) If the applicant is a natural person, the application shall be signed and verified by such person and if the applicant is a partnership, the application shall be signed and verified by each natural person composing or intending to compose such partnership. The application shall state the full name, age, residence, business address (if any), present and previous occupations of each natural person so signing the same, and any other facts and evidence as may be required by the commission to ascertain the character, integrity and identity of each natural person so signing such application.

(b) If the applicant is a corporation, the application shall be signed and verified by the president, secretary and treasurer thereof, and shall specify the name of the corporation, the date and place of its incorporation, the location of its principal place of business, the names and addresses of, and the amount of the stock held by stockholders owning five percent or more of any of the stock thereof, and of all officers (including all members of the board of directors). The requirements of subdivision (a) of this section as to a natural person who is a member of a partnership, and such requirements as may be specified in rules and regulations promulgated by the commission, shall apply to each such officer or stockholder and their successors in office or interest as the case may be.

In the event of the death, resignation or removal of any officer, and in the event of any change in the list of stockholders who shall own five percent or more of the stock of the corporation, the secretary of such corporation shall forthwith give notice of that fact in writing to the commission, certified by said secretary. [See § 5-b(2), page 10, for power of commission to require additional information.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9820)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-20)

Qualifications for license

3. No such license shall be granted:

(a) If any person whose signature or name appears in the application is not the real party in interest required by section two of this article to sign or to be identified in the application or if the person so signing or named in the application is an undisclosed agent or trustee for any such real party in interest;

(b) Unless the commission shall be satisfied that the applicant and all members, officers and stockholders required by section two of this article to sign or be identified in the application for license possess good character and integrity;

(c) Unless the applicant is either a natural person, partnership or corporation;

(d) Unless the applicant shall be a party to a contract then in force or which will take effect upon the issuance of a license, with a carrier of freight by water for the loading and unloading by the applicant of one or more vessels of such carrier at a pier within the port of New York district;

(e) If the applicant or any member, officer or stockholder required by section two of this article to sign or be identified in the application for license has, without subsequent pardon, been convicted by a court of the United States or any State or territory thereof of the commission of, or the attempt or conspiracy to commit, treason, murder, manslaughter or any felony or high misdemeanor or any of the misdemeanors or offenses described in subdivision (b) of section three of Article V. Any applicant ineligible for a license by reason of any such conviction may submit satisfactory evidence to the commission that the person whose conviction was the basis of ineligibility has for a period of not less than five years, measured as hereinafter provided and up to the time of application, so conducted himself as to warrant the grant of such license, in which event the commission may, in its discretion issue an order removing such ineligibility. The aforesaid period of five years shall be measured either from the date of payment of any fine imposed upon such person or the suspension of sentence or from the date of his unrevoked release from custody by parole, commutation or termination of his sentence; [See § 5-k, page 56, for petition to remove an ineligibility.]

(f) If, on or after July first, nineteen hundred fifty-three, the applicant has paid, given, caused to have been paid or given or offered to pay or give to any officer or employee of any carrier of freight by water any valuable consideration for an improper or unlawful purpose or to induce such person to procure the employment of the applicant by such carrier for the performance of stevedoring services;

(g) If, on or after July first, nineteen hundred fifty-three, the applicant has paid, given, caused to be paid or given or offered to pay or give to any officer or representative of a labor organization any valuable consideration for an improper or unlawful purpose or to induce such officer or representative to subordinate the interests of such labor organization or its members in the management of the affairs of such labor organization to the interests of the applicant. [See §5-l, below, and §5-h, page 54, for additional grounds for denial of a license].

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9821)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-21)

§5-l. If, on or after July first, nineteen hundred fifty-six, the applicant has paid or given or offered to pay or give to any agent of any carrier of freight by water any valuable consideration for an improper or unlawful purpose or, without the knowledge and consent of such carrier, to induce such agent to procure the employment of the applicant by such carrier or its agent for the performance of stevedoring services.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9916)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-99)

4. When the application shall have been examined and such further inquiry and investigation made as the commission shall deem proper and when the commission shall be satisfied therefrom that the applicant possesses the qualifications and requirements prescribed in this article, the commission shall issue and deliver a license to such applicant. The commission may issue a temporary permit to any applicant for a license under the provisions of this article pending final action on an application made for such a license. Any such permit shall be valid for a period not in excess of thirty days. [See § 5-b(1), page 10, for power of commission to issue temporary permits under such conditions as commission may prescribe.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9822)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-22)

Duration of license; renewal

5. A license granted pursuant to this article shall be for a term of two years or fraction of such two-year period, and shall expire on the first day of December of each odd numbered year. In the event of the death of the licensee, if a natural person, or its termination or dissolution by reason of the death of a partner, if a partnership, or if the licensee shall cease to be a party to any contract of the type required by subdivision (d) of section three of this article, the license shall terminate ninety days after such event or upon its expiration date, whichever shall be sooner. A license may be renewed by the commission for successive two-year periods upon fulfilling the same requirements as are set forth in this article for an original application. [See § 5-T, below, amending to a five year licensing period.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9823)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-23)

§5-T. Five-year license; expiration; termination; renewal

A stevedore's license granted pursuant to article six of this act shall be for a term of five years or fraction of such five year period, and shall expire on the first day of December. In the event of the death of the licensee, if a natural person, or its termination or dissolution by reason of a death of a partner, if a partnership, or if the licensee shall cease to be a party to any contract of the type required by subdivision (d) of section three of article six of this act, the license shall terminate ninety days after such event or upon its expiration date, whichever shall be sooner. A license may be renewed by the commission for successive five year periods upon fulfilling the same requirements as are set forth in article six of this act for an original application for a stevedore's license.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9924)

A stevedore's license shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article VI, paragraph five of P.L.1953, c. 202 (C.32:23-23) be for a term of five years or fraction of such five-year period, and shall expire on the first day of December. In the event of the death of the licensee, if a natural person, or its termination or dissolution by reason of the death of a partner, if a partnership, or if the licensee shall cease to be a party to any contract of the type required by subdivision (d) of paragraph three of Article VI (C.32:23-21), the license shall terminate ninety days after such event or upon its expiration date, whichever shall be sooner. A license may be renewed by the commission for successive five-year periods upon fulfilling the same requirements as are set forth in Article VI for an original application for a stevedore's license.

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-23.1)

Revocation or suspension of license

6. Any license issued pursuant to this article may be revoked or suspended for such period as the commission deems in the public interest or the licensee thereunder may be reprimanded for any of the following offenses on the part of the licensee or of any person required by section two of this article to sign or be identified in an original application for a license: [See § 5-b(3), page 10, for the power of the commission to impose a monetary penalty.]

(a) Conviction of a crime or other cause which would permit or require disqualification of the licensee from receiving a license upon original application;

(b) Fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in securing the license or in the conduct of the licensed activity;

(c) Failure by the licensee to maintain a complete set of books and records containing a true and accurate account of the licensee's receipts and disbursements arising out of his activities within the Port of New York district;

(d) Failure to keep said books and records available during business hours for inspection by the commission and its duly designated representatives until the expiration of the fifth calendar year following the calendar year during which occurred the transactions recorded therein;

(e) Any other offense described in subdivisions (c) to (i) inclusive, of section seven of Article V. [See § 5-i, page 55, for additional grounds for the revocation, suspension or reprimand of a licensee.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9824)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-24)

ARTICLE VII: Prohibition of Public Loading

Findings and declarations

1. The States of New Jersey and New York hereby find and declare that the transfer of cargo to and from trucks at piers and other waterfront terminals in the port of New York district has resulted in vicious and notorious abuses by persons commonly known as "public loaders." There is compelling evidence that such persons have exacted the payment of exorbitant charges for their services, real and alleged, and otherwise extorted large sums through force, threats of violence, unauthorized labor disturbances and other coercive activities, and that they have been responsible for and abetted criminal activities on the waterfront. These practices which have developed in the port of New York district impose unjustified costs on the handling of goods in and through the port of New York district, and increase the prices paid by consumers for food, fuel and other necessities, and impair the economic stability of the port of New York district. It is the sense of the Legislatures of the States of New York and New Jersey that these practices and conditions must be eliminated to prevent grave injury to the welfare of the people.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9825)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-25)

Persons who may load or unload waterborne freight for compensation

2. It is hereby declared to be against the public policy of the States of New Jersey and New York and to be unlawful for any person to load or unload waterborne freight onto or from vehicles other than railroad cars at piers or at other waterfront terminals within the port of New York district, for a fee or other compensation, other than the following persons and their employees:

(a) Carriers of freight by water, but only at piers at which their vessels are berthed;

(b) Other carriers of freight (including but not limited to railroads and truckers), but only in connection with freight transported or to be transported by such carriers;

(c) Operators of piers or other waterfront terminals (including railroads, truck terminal operators, warehousemen and other persons), but only at piers or other waterfront terminals operated by them;

(d) Shippers or consignees of freight, but only in connection with freight shipped by such shipper or consigned to such consignee;

(e) Stevedores licensed under article VI, whether or not such waterborne freight has been or is to be transported by a carrier of freight by water with which such stevedore shall have a contract of the type prescribed by subdivision (d) of section three of article VI.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to permit any such loading or unloading of any waterborne freight at any place by any such person by means of any independent contractor, or any other agent other than an employee, unless such independent contractor is a person permitted by this article to load or unload such freight at such place in his own right.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9826)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-26)

ARTICLE VIII: Longshoremen

Longshoremen's register

1. The commission shall establish a longshoremen's register in which shall be included all qualified longshoremen eligible, as hereinafter provided, for employment as such in the Port of New York district. On or after the first day of December, nineteen hundred fifty-three, no person shall act as a longshoreman within the Port of New York district unless at the time he is included in the longshoremen's register, and no person shall employ another to work as a longshoreman within the Port of New York district unless at the time such other person is included in the longshoremen's register.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9827)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-27)

2. Any person applying for inclusion in the longshoremen's register shall file at such place and in such manner as the commission shall designate a written statement, signed and verified by such person, setting forth his full name, residence address, social security number, and such further facts and evidence as the commission may prescribe to establish the identity of such person and his criminal record, if any. [See § 5-b(2), page 10, for power of commission to require additional information.] [See § 5-p, page 30, for power of commission to suspend the acceptance of applications for inclusion in the longshoremen's register.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9828)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-28)

Grounds for denial of application for inclusion in register

3. The commissioner may in its discretion deny application for inclusion in the longshoremen's register by a person

(a) Who has been convicted by a court of the United States or any State or territory thereof, without subsequent pardon, of treason, murder, manslaughter or of any felony or high misdemeanor or of any of the misdemeanors or offenses described in subdivision (b) of section three of Article V or of attempt or conspiracy to commit any of such crimes;

(b) Who knowingly or willingly advocates the desirability of overthrowing or destroying the government of the United States by force or violence or who shall be a member of a group which advocates such desirability knowing the purposes of such group include such advocacy;

(c) Whose presence at the piers or other waterfront terminals in the Port of New York district is found by the commission on the basis of the facts and evidence before it, to constitute a danger to the public peace or safety. [See § 5-h, page 54, for additional grounds for the denial of registration.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9829)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-29)

4. Unless the commission shall determine to exclude the applicant from the longshoremen's register on a ground set forth in section three of this article it shall include such person in the longshoremen's register. The commission may permit temporary registration of any applicant under the provisions of this article pending final action on an application made for such registration. Any such temporary registration shall be valid for a period not in excess of thirty days. [See § 5-b(1), page 10, for power of commission to issue temporary registrations under such conditions as commission may prescribe.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9830)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-30)

Reprimand or removal of longshoreman from register

5. The commission shall have power to reprimand any longshoreman registered under this article or to remove him from the longshoremen's register for such period of time as it deems in the public interest for any of the following offenses:

(a) Conviction of a crime or other cause which would permit disqualification of such person from inclusion in the longshoremen's register upon original application;

(b) Fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in securing inclusion in the longshoremen's register;

(c) Transfer or surrender of possession to any person either temporarily or permanently of any card or other means of identification issued by the commission as evidence of inclusion in the longshoremen's register, without satisfactory explanation;

(d) False impersonation of another longshoreman registered under this article or of another person licensed under this compact;

(e) Wilful commission of or wilful attempt to commit at or on a waterfront terminal or adjacent highway any act of physical injury to any other person or of wilful damage to or misappropriation of any other person's property, unless justified or excused by law; and

(f) Any other offense described in subdivisions (c) to (f) inclusive of section 7 of Article V. [See §5-I, page 54 for additional grounds for removal or reprimand of registrant]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9831)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-31)

6. The commission shall have the right to recover possession of any card or other means of identification issued as evidence of inclusion in the longshoremen's register in the event that the holder thereof has been removed from the longshoremen's register.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9832)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-32)

7. Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to limit in any way any rights of labor reserved by Article XV.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9833)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-33)

§5-n. Checkers

1. The commission shall establish within the longshoremen's register a list of all qualified longshoremen eligible, as hereinafter provided, for employment as checkers in the port of New York district. No person shall act as a checker within the port of New York district unless at the time he is included in the longshoremen's register as a checker, and no person shall employ another to work as a checker within the port of New York district unless at the time such other person is included in the longshoremen's register as a checker.

2. Any person applying for inclusion in the longshoremen's register as a checker shall file at any such place and in such manner as the commission shall designate a written statement, signed and verified by such person, setting forth the following:

(a) The full name, residence, place and date of birth and social security number of the applicant;

(b) The present and previous occupations of the applicant, including the places where he was employed and the names of his employers;

(c) Such further facts and evidence as may be required by the commission to ascertain the character, integrity and identity of the applicant. [See § 5-b(2), page 10, for power of commission to require additional information.]

3. No person shall be included in the longshoremen's register as a checker

(a) Unless the commission shall be satisfied that the applicant possesses good character and integrity;

(b) If the applicant has, without subsequent pardon, been convicted by a court of the United States or any state or territory thereof, of the commission of, or the attempt or conspiracy to commit treason, murder, manslaughter or any felony or high misdemeanor or any of the following misdemeanors or offenses: illegally using, carrying or possessing a pistol or other dangerous weapon; making or possessing burglar's instruments; buying or receiving stolen property; unlawful entry of a building; aiding an escape from prison; unlawfully possessing, possessing with intent to distribute, sale or distribution of a controlled dangerous substance (controlled substance) or, in New Jersey, a controlled dangerous substance analog (controlled substance analog); petty larceny, where the evidence shows the property was stolen from a vessel, pier or other waterfront terminal; and violation of the compact. Any such applicant ineligible for inclusion in the longshoremen's register as a checker by reason of any such conviction may submit satisfactory evidence to the commission that he has for a period of not less than five years, measured as hereinafter provided, and up to the time of application, so conducted himself as to warrant inclusion in the longshoremen's register as a checker, in which event the commission may, in its discretion, issue an order removing such ineligibility. The aforesaid period of five years shall be measured either from the date of payment of any fine imposed upon such person or the suspension of sentence or from the date of his unrevoked release from custody by parole, commutation or termination of his sentence; [See § 5-k, page 56, for petition to remove an ineligibility.]

(c) If the applicant knowingly or willfully advocates the desirability of overthrowing or destroying the government of the United States by force or violence or shall be a member of a group which advocates such desirability, knowing the purposes of such group include such advocacy. [See § 5-h, page 54, for additional grounds for the denial of registration.]

4. When the application shall have been examined and such further inquiry and investigation made as the commission shall deem proper and when the commission shall be satisfied therefrom that the applicant possesses the qualifications and requirements prescribed by this section, the commission shall include the applicant in the longshoremen's register as a checker. The commission may permit temporary registration as a checker to any applicant under this section pending final action on an application made for such registration, under such terms and conditions as the commission may prescribe, which shall be valid for a period to be fixed by the commission, not in excess of six months. [See § 5-b(1), page 10, for power of commission to issue temporary registrations under such conditions as commission may prescribe.]

5. The commission shall have power to reprimand any checker registered under this section or to remove him from the longshoremen's register as a checker for such period of time as it deems in the public interest for any of the following offenses:

(a) Conviction of a crime or other cause which would permit disqualification of such person from inclusion in the longshoremen's register as a checker upon original application;

(b) Fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in securing inclusion in the longshoremen's register as a checker or in the conduct of the registered activity;

(c) Violation of any of the provisions of the compact;

(d) Conviction of a crime involving unlawfully possessing, possession with intent to distribute, sale or distribution of a controlled dangerous substance (controlled substance) or, in New Jersey, a controlled dangerous substance analog (controlled substance analog);

(e) Inducing or otherwise aiding or abetting any person to violate the terms of the compact;

(f) Paying, giving, causing to be paid or given or offering to pay or give to any person any valuable consideration to induce such other person to violate any provision of the compact or to induce any public officer, agent or employee to fail to perform his duty under the compact;

(g) Consorting with known criminals for an unlawful purpose;

(h) Transfer or surrender of possession to any person either temporarily or permanently of any card or other means of identification issued by the commission as evidence of inclusion in the longshoremen's register without satisfactory explanation;

(i) False impersonation of another longshoreman or of another person licensed under the compact. [See § 5-i, page 55, for additional grounds for removal or reprimand of a registrant.]

6. The commission shall have the right to recover possession of any card or other means of identification issued as evidence of inclusion in the longshoremen's register as a checker in the event that the holder thereof has been removed from the longshoremen's register as a checker.

7. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to limit in any way any rights of labor reserved by article XV of the compact.

(NY. Uncon. Laws 9918)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-105)

ARTICLE IX: Regularization of Longshoremen's Employment

1. On or before the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, and on or before each succeeding first day of June or December, the commission shall, at regular intervals, remove from the longshoremen's register any person who shall have been registered for at least nine months and who shall have failed during the preceding six calendar months either to have worked as a longshoreman in the port of New York district or to have applied for employment as a longshoreman at an employment information center established under article XII for such minimum number of days as shall have been established by the commission pursuant to section 2 of this article.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9834)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-34)

2. On or before the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, and on or before each succeeding first day of June or December, the commission shall, for the purposes of section one of this article, establish for the six-month period beginning on each such date a minimum number of days and the distribution of such days during such period.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9835)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-35)

3. In establishing any such minimum number of days or period, the commission shall observe the following standards to accomplish the following objectives:

(a) To encourage as far as practicable the regularization of the employment of longshoremen;

(b) To bring the number of eligible longshoremen more closely into balance with the demand for longshoremen's services within the Port of New York district without reducing the number of eligible longshoremen below that necessary to meet the requirements of longshoremen in the Port of New York district;

(c) To eliminate oppressive and evil hiring practices affecting longshoremen and waterborne commerce in the Port of New York district;

(d) To eliminate unlawful practices injurious to waterfront labor; and

(e) To establish hiring practices and conditions which will permit the termination of governmental regulation and intervention at the earliest opportunity.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9836)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-36)

Reinstatement after removal from register

4. A longshoreman who has been removed from the longshoremen's register pursuant to this article may seek reinstatement upon fulfilling the same requirements as for initial inclusion in the longshoremen's register, but not before the expiration of one year from the date of removal, except that immediate reinstatement shall be made upon proper showing that the registrant's failure to work or apply for work the minimum number of days above described was caused by the fact that the registrant was engaged in the military service of the United States or was incapacitated by ill health, physical injury, or other good cause. [See § 5-p, page 30, for power of commission to suspend the acceptance of applications for inclusion in longshoremen's register.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9837)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-37)

5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, the commission shall at any time have the power to register longshoremen on a temporary basis to meet special or emergency needs.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9838)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-38)

§5-c. Regularization of longshoremen's employment

Notwithstanding any other provisions of article IX of this act, the commission shall have the power to remove from the longshoremen's register any person (including those persons registered as longshoremen for less than nine months) who shall have failed to have worked as a longshoreman in the Port of New York District for such minimum number of days during a period of time as shall have been established by the commission. In administering this section, the commission, in its discretion, may count applications for employment as a longshoreman at an employment information center established under article XII as constituting actual work as a longshoreman, provided, however, that the commission shall count as actual work the compensation received by any longshoreman pursuant to the guaranteed wage provisions of any collective bargaining agreement relating to longshoremen. Prior to the commencement of any period of time established by the commission pursuant to this section, the commission shall establish for such period the minimum number of days of work required and the distribution of such days during such period and shall also determine whether or not application for employment as a longshoreman shall be counted as constituting actual work as a longshoreman. The commission may classify longshoremen according to length of service as a longshoreman and such other criteria as may be reasonable and necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. The commission shall have the power to vary the requirements of this section with respect to their application to the various classifications of longshoremen. In administering this section the commission shall observe the standards set forth in section five-p of this act. Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify, limit or restrict in any way any of the rights protected by article fifteen of this act.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9907)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-87)

§5-p. Suspension or acceptance of applications for inclusion in longshoremen's register; exceptions

1. The commission shall suspend the acceptance of applications for inclusion in the longshoremen's register for a period of sixty days after the effective date of this act. Upon the termination of such sixty day period the commission shall thereafter have the power to make determinations to suspend the acceptance of application for inclusion in the longshoremen's register for such periods of time as the commission may from time to time establish and, after any such period of suspension, the commission shall have the power to make determinations to accept applications for such period of time as the commission may establish or in such number as the commission may determine, or both. Such determinations to suspend or accept applications shall be made by the commission:

(a) on its own initiative; or

(b) upon the joint recommendation in writing of stevedores and other employers of longshoremen in the port of New York district, acting through their representative for the purpose of collective bargaining with a labor organization representing such longshoremen in such district and such labor organization; or

(c) upon the petition in writing of a stevedore or another employer of longshoremen in the port of New York district which does not have a representative for the purpose of collective bargaining with a labor organization representing such longshoremen. The commission shall have the power to accept or reject such joint recommendation or petition.

All joint recommendations or petitions filed for the acceptance of applications with the commission for inclusion in the longshoremen's register shall include:

(a) the number of employees requested;

(b) the category or categories of employees requested;

(c) a detailed statement setting forth the reasons for said joint recommendation or petition;

(d) in cases where a joint recommendation is made under this section, the collective bargaining representative of stevedores and other employers of longshoremen in the port of New York district and the labor organization representing such longshoremen shall provide the allocation of the number of persons to be sponsored by each employer of longshoremen in the port of New York district; and

(e) any other information requested by the commission.

2. In administering the provisions of this section, the commission shall observe the following standards:

(a) To encourage as far as practicable the regularization of the employment of longshoremen;

(b) To bring the number of eligible longshoremen into balance with the demand for longshoremen's services within the port of New York district without reducing the number of eligible longshoremen below that necessary to meet the requirements of longshoremen in the port of New York district;

(c) To encourage the mobility and full utilization of the existing work force of longshoremen;

(d) To protect the job security of the existing work force of longshoremen by considering the wages and employment benefits of prospective registrants;

(e) To eliminate oppressive and evil hiring practices injurious to waterfront labor and waterborne commerce in the port of New York district, including, but not limited to, those oppressive and evil hiring practices that may result from either a surplus or shortage of waterfront labor;

(f) To consider the effect of technological change and automation and such other economic data and facts as are relevant to a proper determination;

(g) To protect the public interest of the port of New York district.

In observing the foregoing standards and before determining to suspend or accept applications for inclusion in the longshoremen's register, the commission shall consult with and consider the views of, including any statistical data or other factual information concerning the size of the longshoremen's register submitted by, carriers of freight by water, stevedores, waterfront terminal owners and operators, any labor organization representing employees registered by the commission, and any other person whose interests may be affected by the size of the longshoremen's register.

Any joint recommendation or petition granted hereunder shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the commission may prescribe.

3. Any determination by the commission pursuant to this section to suspend or accept applications for inclusion in the longshoremen's register shall be made upon a record, shall not become effective until five days after notice thereof to the collective bargaining representative of stevedores and other employers of longshoremen in the port of New

York district and to the labor organization representing such longshoremen and/or the petitioning stevedore or other employer of longshoremen in the port of New York district and shall be subject to judicial review for being arbitrary, capricious, and an abuse of discretion in a proceeding jointly instituted by such representative and such labor organization and/or by the petitioning stevedore or other employer of longshoremen in the port of New York district. Such judicial review proceeding may be instituted in either state in the manner provided by the law of such state for review of the final decision or action of administrative agencies of such state, provided, however, that such proceeding shall be decided directly by the appellate division as the court of first instance (to which the proceeding shall be transferred by order of transfer by the supreme court in the state of New York or in the state of New Jersey by notice of appeal from the commission's determination) and provided further that notwithstanding any other provision of law in either state no court shall have power to stay the commission's determination prior to final judicial decision for more than fifteen days. In the event that the court enters a final order setting aside the determination by the commission to accept applications for inclusion in the longshoremen's register, the registration of any longshoremen included in the longshoremen's register as a result of such determination by the commission shall be cancelled.

This section shall apply, notwithstanding any other provision of this act, provided however, such section shall not in any way limit or restrict the provisions of section 5 of article nine of this act empowering the commission to register longshoremen on a temporary basis to meet special or emergency needs or the provisions of section four of article nine of this act relating to the immediate reinstatement of persons removed from the longshoremen's register pursuant to article nine of this act. Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify, limit or restrict in any way any of the rights protected by article fifteen.

4. Upon the granting of any joint recommendation or petition under this section for the acceptance of applications for inclusion in the longshoremen's register, the commission shall accept applications upon written sponsorship from the prospective employer of longshoremen. The sponsoring employer shall furnish the commission with the name, address and such other identifying or category information as the commission may prescribe for any person so sponsored. The sponsoring employer shall certify that the selection of the persons so sponsored was made in a fair and non-discriminatory basis in accordance with the requirements of the laws of the United States and the states of New York and New Jersey dealing with equal employment opportunities.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, where the commission determines to accept applications for inclusion in the longshoremen's

register on its own initiative, such acceptance shall be accomplished in such manner deemed appropriate by the commission.

5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, the commission may include in the longshoremen's register under such terms and conditions as the commission may prescribe:

(a) a person issued registration on a temporary basis to meet special or emergency needs who is still so registered by the commission;

(b) a person defined as a longshoreman in subdivision six of section five-a of this act who is employed by a stevedore defined in paragraph (b) or (c) of subdivision one of said section five-a and whose employment is not subject to the guaranteed annual income provisions of any collective bargaining agreement relating to longshoremen;

(c) no more than twenty persons issued registration limited to acting as scalemen pursuant to the provisions of chapter nine-hundred-fifty-three of the laws of nineteen-hundred-sixty-nine and chapter sixty-four of the laws of nineteen-hundred-eighty-two who are still so registered by the commission and who are no longer employed as scalemen on the effective date of this subdivision;

(d) a person issued registration on a temporary basis as a checker to meet special or emergency needs who applied for such registration prior to January fifteenth nineteen-hundred-eighty-six and who is still so registered by the commission;

(e) a person issued registration on a temporary basis as a checker to meet special or emergency needs in accordance with a waterfront commission resolution of September fourth nineteen-hundred-ninety-six and who is still so registered by the commission;

(f) a person issued registration on a temporary basis as a container equipment operator to meet special or emergency needs in accordance with a commission resolution of September fourth nineteen-hundred-ninety-six and who is still so registered by the commission; and

(g) a person issued registration on a temporary basis as a longshoreman to meet special or emergency needs in accordance with a waterfront commission resolution of September fourth nineteen-hundred-ninety-six and who is still so registered by the commission.

6. The commission may include in the longshoremen's register, under such terms and conditions as the commission may prescribe, persons issued registration on a temporary basis as a longshoreman or a checker to meet special or emergency needs and who are still so registered by the commission upon the enactment of this amendment.
(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9920) (N.J.S.A. 32:23-114)

ARTICLE X: Port Watchmen

1. On or after the first day of December, nineteen hundred fifty-three, no person shall act as a port watchman within the Port of New York district without first having obtained a license from the commission, and no person shall employ a port watchman who is not so licensed.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9839)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-39)

Application for license

2. A license to act as a port watchman shall be issued only upon written application, duly verified, which shall state the following:

(a) The full name, residence, business address (if any), place and date of birth and social security number of the applicant;

(b) The present and previous occupations of the applicant, including the places where he was employed and the names of his employers;

(c) The citizenship of the applicant and, if he is a naturalized citizen of the United States, the court and date of his naturalization; and

(d) Such further facts and evidence as may be required by the commission to ascertain the character, integrity and identity of the applicant. [See § 5-(b)2, page 10, for power of commission to require additional information.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9840)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-40)

Qualifications for license

3. No such license shall be granted

(a) Unless the commission shall be satisfied that the applicant possesses good character and integrity;

(b) If the applicant has, without subsequent pardon, been convicted by a court of the United States or of any state or territory thereof of the commission of, or the attempt or conspiracy to commit, treason, murder, manslaughter or any felony or high misdemeanor or any of the misdemeanors or offenses described in subdivision (b) of section three of Article V;

(c) Unless the applicant shall meet such reasonable standards of physical and mental fitness for the discharge of his duties as may from time to time be established by the commission;

(d) If the applicant shall be a member of any labor organization which represents longshoremen or pier superintendents or hiring agents; but nothing in this Article shall be deemed to prohibit port watchmen from being represented by a labor organization or organizations which do not also represent longshoremen or pier superintendents or hiring agents. The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and any other similar federation, congress or other organization of national or international occupational or industrial labor organizations shall not be considered an organization which represents longshoremen or pier superintendents or hiring agents within the meaning of this section although one of the federated or constituent labor organizations thereof may represent longshoremen or pier superintendents or hiring agents;

(e) If the applicant knowingly or wilfully advocates the desirability of overthrowing or destroying the government of the United States by force or violence or shall be a member of a group which advocates such desirability, knowing the purposes of such group include such advocacy. [See § 5-h, page 54, for additional grounds for the denial of a license.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9841)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-41)

§5-j Removal of port watchmen's ineligibility

Any port watchman ineligible for a license by reason of the provisions of subdivision (b) of section three of article X of the compact may petition for and the commission may issue an order removing the ineligibility in the manner provided in subdivision (b) of section three of article V of the compact.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9914)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-94)

4. When the application shall have been examined and such further inquiry and investigation made as the commission shall deem proper and when the commission shall be satisfied therefrom that the applicant possesses the qualifications and requirements prescribed by this article and regulations issued pursuant thereto, the commission shall issue and deliver a license to the applicant. The commission may issue a temporary permit to any applicant for a license under the provisions of this article pending final action on an application made for such a license. Any such permit shall be valid for a period not in excess of thirty days. [See § 5-b(1), page 10, for power of commission to issue temporary permits under such conditions as commission may prescribe.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9842)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-42)

Duration of license; renewal

5. A license granted pursuant to this article shall continue for a term of three years. A license may be renewed by the commission for successive three-year periods upon fulfilling the same requirements as are set forth in this article for an original application.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9843)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-43)

§5-r. Continuance of port watchmen's licenses

Notwithstanding any provision of Article X, paragraph five of the compact, a license to act as a port watchman shall continue indefinitely and need not be renewed, provided that the licensee shall, as required by the commission:

(a) Submit to a medical examination and meet the physical and mental fitness standards established by the commission pursuant to section one of Part I, Article X;

(b) Complete a refresher course of training; and

(c) Submit supplementary personal history information.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9922)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-43.1)

Revocation or suspension of license

6. Any license issued pursuant to this article may be revoked or suspended for such period as the commission deems in the public interest or the licensee thereunder may be reprimanded for any of the following offenses:

(a) Conviction of a crime or other cause which would permit or require his disqualification from receiving a license upon original application;

(b) Fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in securing the license; and

(c) Any other offense described in subdivisions (c) to (i), inclusive, of section seven of article V. [See § 5-i, page 55, for additional grounds for removal or reprimand of a licensee.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9844)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-44)

§5-s. Regularization of port watchmen's employment

The commission shall, at regular intervals, cancel the license or temporary permit of a port watchman who has failed during the preceding twelve months to work as a port watchman in the Port of New York district a minimum number of hours as established by the commission, except that the commission shall immediately restore the license or temporary permit upon a proper showing that the failure to so work was caused by the fact that the licensee or permit holder was engaged in the military service of the United States or was incapacitated by ill health, physical injury or other good cause.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9923)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-44.1)

ARTICLE XI: Hearings, Determinations and Review

1. The commission shall not deny any application for a license or registration without giving the applicant or prospective licensee reasonable prior notice and an opportunity to be heard.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9845)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-45)

2. Any application for a license or for inclusion in the longshoremen's register, and any license issued or registration made, may be denied, revoked, cancelled, suspended as the case may be, only in the manner prescribed in this article.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9846)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-46)

3. The commission may on its own initiative or on complaint of any person, including any public official or agency, institute proceedings to revoke, cancel or suspend any license or registration after a hearing at which the licensee or registrant and any person making such complaint shall be given an opportunity to be heard, provided that any order of the commission revoking, cancelling or suspending any license or registration shall not become effective until fifteen days subsequent to the serving of notice thereof upon the licensee or registrant unless in the opinion of the commission the continuance of the license or registration for such period would be inimicable to the public peace or safety. Such hearing shall be held in such manner and upon such notice as may be prescribed by the rules of the commission, but such notice shall be of not less than ten days and shall state the nature of the complaint.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9847)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-47)

Temporary suspension of license or registration

4. Pending the determination of such hearing pursuant to section 3 the commission may temporarily suspend a license or registration if in the opinion of the commission the continuance of the license or registration for such period is inimicable to the public peace or safety.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9848)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-48)

§5-q. Temporary suspension of licenses and registrations for indictment or other charge of crime.

(1) The commission may temporarily suspend a temporary permit or a permanent license or a temporary or permanent registration pursuant to the provisions of section four of Article XI of this act until further order of the commission or final disposition of the underlying case, only where the permittee, licensee or registrant has been indicted for, or otherwise charged with, a crime which is equivalent to a felony in the State of New York or to a crime of the third, second, or first degree in the State of New Jersey or only where the permittee or licensee is a port watchman who is charged by the commission pursuant to Article XI of this act with misappropriating any other person's property at or on a pier or other waterfront terminal.

(2) In the case of a permittee, licensee or registrant who has been indicted for, or otherwise charged with, a crime, the temporary suspension shall terminate immediately upon acquittal or upon dismissal of the criminal charge. A person whose permit, license or registration has been temporarily suspended may, at any time, demand that the commission conduct a hearing as provided for in Article XI of this act. Within sixty days of such demand, the commission shall commence the hearing and, within thirty days of receipt of the administrative law judge's report and recommendation, the commission shall render a final determination thereon; provided, however, that these time requirements, shall not apply for any period of delay caused or requested by the permittee, licensee or registrant. Upon failure of the commission to commence a hearing or render a determination within the time limits prescribed herein, the temporary suspension of the permittee, licensee or registrant shall immediately terminate. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, if a federal, state, or local law enforcement agency or prosecutor's office shall request the suspension or deferment of any hearing on the ground that such a hearing would obstruct or prejudice an investigation or prosecution, the commission may in its discretion, postpone or defer such hearing for a time certain or indefinitely. Any action by the commission to postpone a hearing shall be subject to immediate judicial review as provided in section seven of Article XI of this act.

(3) The commission may, within its discretion, bar any permittee, licensee or registrant who has been suspended pursuant to the provisions of subsection (1) above, from any employment by a licensed stevedore or a carrier of freight by water, if that individual has been indicted or otherwise charged in any federal, state or territorial proceeding with any crime involving the possession with intent to distribute, sale or distribution of a controlled dangerous substance or controlled dangerous substance analog, racketeering or theft from a pier or waterfront terminal.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9921)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-118)

5. The commission, or such member, officer, employee or agent of the commission as may be designated by the commission for such purpose, shall have the power to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving of testimony or production of other evidence and to administer oaths in connection with any such hearing. It shall be the duty of the commission or of any such member, officer, employee or agent of the commission designated by the commission for such purpose to issue subpoenas at the request of and upon behalf of the licensee, registrant or applicant. The commission or such person conducting the hearing shall not be bound by common law or statutory rules of evidence or by technical or formal rules of procedure in the conduct of such hearing. [See § 5-m, page 57, for exemption from arrest and service of process.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9849)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-49)

6. Upon the conclusion of the hearing, the commission shall take such action upon such findings and determination as it deems proper and shall execute an order carrying such findings into effect. The action in the case of an application for a license or registration shall be the granting or denial thereof. The action in the case of a licensee shall be revocation of the license or suspension thereof for a fixed period or reprimand or a dismissal of the charges. The action in the case of a registered longshoreman shall be dismissal of the charges, reprimand or removal from the longshoremen's register for a fixed period or permanently.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9850)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-50)

7. The action of the commission in denying any application for a license or in refusing to include any person in the longshoremen's register under this compact or in suspending or revoking such license or removing any person from the longshoremen's register or in reprimanding a licensee or registrant shall be subject to judicial review by a proceeding instituted in either State at the instance of the applicant, licensee or registrant in the manner provided by the law of

such State for review of the final decision or action of administrative agencies of such State; provided, however, that notwithstanding any other provision of law the court shall have power to stay for not more than thirty days an order of the commission suspending or revoking a license or removing a longshoreman from the longshoremen's register.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9851)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-51)

§5-g. Hearings

1. At hearings conducted by the commission pursuant to article XI of the compact, applicants, prospective licensees, licensees and registrants shall have the right to be accompanied and represented by counsel.

2. After the conclusion of a hearing but prior to the making of an order by the commission, a hearing may, upon petition and in the discretion of the hearing officer, be reopened for the presentation of additional evidence. Such petition to reopen the hearing shall state in detail the nature of the additional evidence, together with the reasons for the failure to submit such evidence prior to the conclusion of the hearing. The commission may upon its own motion and upon reasonable notice reopen a hearing for the presentation of additional evidence. Upon petition, after the making of an order of the commission, rehearing may be granted in the discretion of the commission. Such a petition for rehearing shall state in detail the grounds upon which the petition is based and shall separately set forth each error of law and fact alleged to have been made by the commission in its determination, together with the facts and arguments in support thereof. Such petition shall be filed with the commission not later than thirty days after service of such order, unless the commission for good cause shown shall otherwise direct. The commission may upon its own motion grant a rehearing after the making of an order.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9911)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-91)

ARTICLE XII: Employment Information Centers

Elimination of the "shape-up" method of employment

1. The states of New York and New Jersey hereby find and declare that the method of employment of longshoremen and port watchmen in the port of New York district, commonly known as the "shape-up", has resulted in vicious and notorious abuses, of which such employees have been the principal victims. There is compelling evidence that the "shape-up" had permitted and encouraged extortion from employees as the price of securing or retaining employment and has subjected such employees to threats of violence, unwilling joinder in unauthorized labor disturbances and criminal activities on the waterfront. The "shape-up" has thus resulted in a loss of fundamental rights and liberties of labor, has impaired the economic stability of the port of New York district and weakened law enforcement therein. It is the sense of the legislatures of the states of New York and New Jersey that these practices and conditions must be eliminated to prevent grave injury to the welfare of waterfront laborers and of the people at large and that the elimination of the "shape-up" and the establishment of a system of employment information centers are necessary to a solution of these public problems.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9852)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-52)

Employment information centers; establishment; employment through

2. The commission shall establish and maintain one or more employment information centers in each State within the Port of New York district at such locations as it may determine. No person shall, directly or indirectly, hire any person for work as a longshoreman or port watchman within the Port of New York district, except through such particular employment information center or centers as may be prescribed by the commission. No person shall accept any employment as a longshoreman or port watchman within the Port of New York district, except through such an employment information center. At each such employment information center the commission shall keep and exhibit the longshoremen's register and any other records it shall determine to the end that longshoremen and port watchmen shall have the maximum information as to available employment as such at any time within the Port of New York district and to the end that employers shall have an adequate opportunity to fill their requirements of registered longshoremen and port watchmen at all times.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9853)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-53)

Information to be furnished by employers

3. Every employer of longshoremen or port watchmen within the port of New York district shall furnish such information as may be required by the rules and regulations prescribed by the commission with regard to the name of each person hired as a longshoreman or port watchman, the time and place of hiring, the time, place and hours of work, and the compensation therefor.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9854)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-54)

Wage payments; cashing checks

4. All wage payments to longshoremen or port watchmen for work as such shall be made by check or cash evidenced by a written voucher receipted by the person to whom such cash is paid. The commission may arrange for the provision of facilities for cashing such checks.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9855)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-55)

§5-u. Implementation of telecommunications hiring system for longshoremen and checkers and registration of telecommunications system controllers

1. The commission may designate one of the employment information centers it is authorized to establish and maintain under Part I, Article of this act for the implementation of a telecommunications hiring system through which longshoremen and checkers may be hired and accept employment without any personal appearance at the center. The telecommunications hiring system shall incorporate hiring and seniority agreements between the employers of longshoremen and checkers and the labor organizations representing longshoremen and checkers in the Port of New York district, provided the agreements are not in conflict with the provisions of the compact, P.L.1953, c. 202 (C. 32:23-1 et seq.).

2. The commission shall permit employees of the management organizations representing employers of longshoremen and checkers in the Port of New York district, and of the labor organizations representing longshoremen and checkers in the Port of New York district, or of a joint board of these management and labor organizations, to participate in the operation of the telecommunications hiring system, if these employees are registered by the commission as "telecommunications system controllers" in accordance with the provisions, standards and grounds set forth in the Act with respect to the registration of checkers. A person shall not act as a "telecommunications system controller" unless he or she is registered. An application for registration and a registration made or issued may be denied, revoked, cancelled or suspended, as the case

may be, only in the manner prescribed in Part I of Article XI of this Act. Participation in the operation of the telecommunications hiring system shall be monitored by the commission.

3. The records, documents, tapes, discs and other data compiled, collected or maintained by a management organization, a labor organization, and a joint board of these management and labor organizations pertaining to the telecommunications hiring system shall be available for inspection, investigation and duplication by the commission.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9925)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-105.1)

ARTICLE XIII: Expenses of Administration

1. By concurrent legislation enacted by their respective Legislatures, the two States may provide from time to time for meeting the commission's expenses. Until other provision shall be made, such expense shall be met as authorized in this article.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9856)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-56)

2. The commission shall annually adopt a budget of its expenses for each year. Each budget shall be submitted to the Governors of the two States and shall take effect as submitted: provided, that either Governor may within thirty days disapprove or reduce any item or items, and the budget shall be adjusted accordingly.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9857)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-57)

3. After taking into account such funds as may be available to it from reserves, Federal grants or otherwise, the balance of the commission's budgeted expenses shall be assessed upon employers of persons registered or licensed under this compact. Each such employer shall pay to the commission an assessment computed upon the gross payroll payments made by such employer to longshoremen, pier superintendents, hiring agents and port watchmen for work or labor performed within the port of New York district, at a rate, not in excess of two per cent, computed by the commission in the following manner: the commission shall annually estimate the gross payroll payments to be made by employers subject to assessment and shall compute a rate thereon which will yield revenues sufficient to finance the commission's budget for each year. Such budget may include a reasonable amount for a reserve but such amount shall not exceed ten per cent of the total of all other items of expenditure contained therein. Such reserve shall be used for the stabilization of annual assessments, the payment of operating deficits and for the repayment of advances made by the two States.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9858)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-58)

4. The amount required to balance the commission's budget, in excess of the estimated yield of the maximum assessment, shall be certified by the commission, with the approval of the respective Governors, to the Legislatures of the two States, in proportion to the gross annual wage payments made to longshoremen for work in each state within the port of New York district. The Legislatures shall annually appropriate to the commission the amount so certified.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9859)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-59)

5. The commission may provide by regulation for the collection and auditing of assessments. Such assessments hereunder shall be payable pursuant to such provisions for administration, collection and enforcement as the States may provide by concurrent legislation. In addition to any other sanction provided by law, the commission may revoke or suspend any license held by any person under this compact, or his privilege of employing persons registered or licensed hereunder, for non-payment of any assessment when due. [See § 2.A.8., page 51, and § 4, page 53, for penalties.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9860)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-60)

6. The assessment hereunder shall be in lieu of any other charge for the issuance of licenses to stevedores, pier superintendents, hiring agents and port watchmen or for the registration of longshoremen or use of an employment information center. The commission shall establish reasonable procedures for the consideration of protests by affected employees concerning the estimates and computation of the rate of assessment. [See § 2, page 49, for expenses of administration.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9861)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-61)

ARTICLE XIV: General Violations; Prosecutions; Penalties

1. The failure of any witness, when duly subpoenaed to attend, give testimony or produce other evidence, whether or not at a hearing, shall be punishable by the Superior Court in New Jersey and the Supreme Court in New York in the same manner as said failure is punishable by such court in a case therein pending.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9862)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-62)

2. Any person who, having been sworn or affirmed as a witness in any such hearing, shall wilfully give false testimony or who shall wilfully make or file any false or fraudulent report or statement required by this compact to be made or filed under oath, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisonment for not more than one year or both.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9863)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-63)

3. Any person who violates or attempts or conspires to violate any other provision of this compact shall be punishable as may be provided by the two States by action of the Legislature of either State concurred in by the Legislature of the other. [See § 4, page 53, for penalties.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9864)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-64)

4. Any person who interferes with or impedes the orderly registration of longshoremen pursuant to this compact or who conspires to or attempts to interfere with or impede such registration shall be punishable as may be provided by the two States by action of the Legislature of either State concurred in by the Legislature of the other. [See § 4, page 53, for penalties.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9865)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-65)

5. Any person who directly or indirectly inflicts or threatens to inflict any injury, damage, harm or loss or in any other manner practices intimidation upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person or any other person to refrain from registering pursuant to this compact shall be punishable as may be provided by the two States by action of the Legislature of either State concurred in by the Legislature of the other. [See § 4, page 53, for penalties.]

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9866)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-66)

6. In any prosecution under this compact, it shall be sufficient to prove only a single act (or a single holding out or attempt) prohibited by law, without having to prove a general course of conduct, in order to prove a violation.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9867)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-67)

§5-d. Additional violations

Any person who, having been duly sworn or affirmed as a witness in any investigation, interview or other proceeding conducted by the commission pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall willfully give false testimony shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than one-thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisoned for not more than one year or both.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9908)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-88)

§5-e. Civil penalties

The commission may maintain a civil action on behalf of the State against any person who violates or attempts or conspires to violate any provision of the compact or who fails, omits or neglects to obey, observe or comply with any order or direction of the commission, to recover a judgment for a money penalty not exceeding \$500.00 for each and every offense. Every violation of any such provision, order or direction shall be a separate and distinct offense, and, in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance shall be and be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense. Any such action may be

compromised or discontinued on application of the commission upon such terms as the court may approve and a judgment may be rendered for an amount less than the amount demanded in the complaint as justice may require.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9909)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-89)

§5-f. Civil enforcement

The commission may maintain a civil action against any person to compel compliance with any of the provisions of the compact, or to prevent violations, attempts or conspiracies to violate any such provisions, or interference, attempts or conspiracies to interfere with or impede the enforcement of any such provisions or the exercise or performance of any power or duty thereunder, either by mandamus, injunction or action or proceeding in lieu of prerogative writ.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9910)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-90)

§5-O. Supplementary violations

Any person who, without justification or excuse in law, directly or indirectly intimidates or inflicts any injury, damage, harm, loss or economic reprisal upon any person licensed or registered by the commission, or any other person, or attempts, conspires or threatens so to do, in order to interfere with, impede or influence such licensed or registered person in the performance or discharge of his duties or obligations shall be punishable as provided in section four of this act.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9919)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-109)

ARTICLE XV: Collective Bargaining Safeguarded

1. This compact is not designed and shall not be construed to limit in any way any rights granted or derived from any other statute or any rule of law for employees to organize in labor organizations, to bargain collectively and to act in any other way individually, collectively, and through labor organizations or other representatives of their own choosing. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, nothing contained in this compact shall be construed to limit in any way the right of employees to strike.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9868)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-68)

2. This compact is not designed and shall not be construed to limit in any way any rights of longshoremen, hiring agents, pier superintendents or port watchmen or their employers to bargain collectively and agree upon any method for the selection of such employees by way of seniority, experience, regular gangs or otherwise; provided, that such employees shall be licensed or registered hereunder and such longshoremen and port watchmen shall be hired only through the employment information centers established hereunder and that all other provisions of this compact be observed.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9869)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-69)

ARTICLE XVI: Amendments; Constitution; Short Title

Amendments and supplements

1. Amendments and supplements to this compact to implement the purposes thereof may be adopted by the action of the Legislature of either State concurred in by the Legislature of the other.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9870)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-70)

2. If any part or provision of this compact or the application thereof to any person or circumstances be adjudged invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such judgment shall be confined in its operation to the part, provision or application directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered and shall not affect or impair the validity of the remainder of this compact or the application thereof to other persons or circumstances and the two States hereby declare that they would have entered into this compact or the remainder thereof had the invalidity of such provision or application thereof been apparent.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9871)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-71)

3. In accordance with the ordinary rules for construction of interstate compacts this compact shall be liberally construed to eliminate the evils described therein and to effectuate the purposes thereof.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9872)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-72)

Short title of compact

4. This compact shall be known and may be cited as the "Waterfront Commission Compact."

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9873)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-73)

PART II

§2. Expenses of administration.

A. 1. Every person subject to the payment of any assessment under the provisions of section three of Article XIII of the compact shall file on or before the fifteenth day of the first month of each calendar quarter-year a separate return, together with the payment of the assessment due, for the preceding calendar quarter-year during which any pay roll payments were made to longshoremen, pier superintendents, hiring agents or port watchmen for work performed as such within the district. Returns covering the amount of assessment payable shall be filed with the commission on forms to be furnished for such purpose and shall contain such data, information or matter as the commission may require to be included therein. The commission may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns, or for the payment of assessment, whenever good cause exists. Every return shall have annexed thereto a certification to the effect that the statements contained therein are true.

2. Every person subject to the payment of assessment hereunder shall keep an accurate record of his employment of longshoremen, pier superintendents, hiring agents or port watchmen, which shall show the amount of compensation paid and such other information as the commission may require. Such records shall be preserved for a period of three years and be open for inspection at reasonable times. The commission may consent to the destruction of any such records at any time after said period or may require that they be kept longer, but not in excess of six years.

3. (a) The commission shall audit and determine the amount of assessment due from the return filed and such other information as is available to it. Whenever a deficiency in payment of the assessment is determined the commission shall give notice of any such determination to the person liable therefor. Such determination shall finally and

conclusively fix the amount due, unless the person against whom it is assessed shall, within thirty days after the giving of notice of such determination, apply in writing to the commission for a hearing, or unless the commission on its own motion shall reduce the same. After such hearing, the commission shall give notice of its decision to the person liable therefor. A determination of the commission under this section shall be subject to judicial review, if application for such review is made within thirty days after the giving of notice of such decision. Any determination under this section shall be made within five years from the time the return was filed and if no return was filed such determination may be made at any time.

(b) Any notice authorized or required under this section may be given by mailing the same to the person for whom it is intended at the last address given by him to the commission, or in the last return filed by him with the commission under this section, or, if no return has been filed then to such address as may be obtainable. The mailing of such notice shall be presumptive evidence of the receipt of same by the person to whom addressed. Any period of time, which is determined according to the provision of this section, for the giving of notice shall commence to run from the date of mailing of such notice.

4. Whenever any person shall fail to pay, within the time limited herein, any assessment which he is required to pay to the commission under the provisions of this section the commission may enforce payment of such fee by civil action for the amount of such assessment with interest and penalties.

5. The employment by a nonresident of a longshoreman, or a licensed pier superintendent, hiring agent or port watchman in either State or the designation by a nonresident of a longshoreman, pier superintendent, hiring agent or port watchman to perform work in such State shall be deemed equivalent to an appointment by such nonresident of the Secretary of State of such State to be his true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served the process in any action or proceeding against him growing out of any liability for assessments, penalties or interest, and a consent that any such process against him which is so served shall be of the same legal force and validity as if served on him personally within such State and within the territorial jurisdiction of the court from which the process issues. Service of process within either State shall be made by either (1) personally delivering to and leaving with the Secretary of State or a deputy Secretary of State of such State duplicate copies thereof at the office of the Department of State in the capital city of such State, in which event such Secretary of State shall forthwith send by registered mail one of such copies to the person at the last address designated by him to the commission for any purpose under this section or in the last return filed by him under this section with the commission or as shown on the records of the commission, or if no return has been filed, at his

last known office address within or without such State, or (2) personally delivering to and leaving with the Secretary of State or a deputy Secretary of State of such State a copy thereof at the office of the Department of State in the capital city of such State and by delivering a copy thereof to the person, personally without such State. Proof of such personal service without such State shall be filed with the clerk of the court in which the process is pending within thirty days after such service and such service shall be complete ten days after proof thereof is filed.

6. Whenever the commission shall determine that any moneys received as assessments were paid in error, it may cause the same to be refunded, provided an application therefor is filed with the commission within two years from the time the erroneous payment was made.

7. In addition to any other powers authorized hereunder, the commission shall have power to make reasonable rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this section.

8. When any person shall wilfully fail to pay any assessment due hereunder he shall be assessed interest at a rate of one per centum (1%) per month on the amount due and unpaid and penalties of five per centum (5%) of the amount due for each thirty days or part thereof that the assessment remains unpaid. The commission may, for good cause shown, abate all or part of such penalty. [See § 4, page 53, for penalties. See Art. XIII, § 5, page 45, for additional sanctions.]

9. Any person who shall wilfully furnish false or fraudulent information or shall wilfully fail to furnish pertinent information, as required, with respect to the amount of assessment due, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

10. All funds of the commission shall be deposited with such responsible banks or trust companies as may be designated by the commission. The commission may require that all such deposits be secured by obligations of the United States or of the States of New Jersey or New York of a market value equal at all times to the amount of the deposits, and all banks and trust companies are authorized to give such security for such deposits. The moneys so deposited shall be withdrawn only by check signed by both members of the commission or by such other officers or employees of the commission as it may from time to time designate.

11. The accounts, books and records of the commission, including its receipts, disbursements, contracts, leases, investments and any other matters relating to its financial standing shall be examined and audited annually by independent auditors to be retained for such purpose by the commission.

B. The commission shall reimburse each State for any funds advanced to the commission exclusive of sums appropriated pursuant to section four of Article XIII of the compact.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9901)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-74)

§3. Officers and employees of the Commission

Any officer or employee in the State, county or municipal civil service in either State who shall transfer to service with the commission may be given one or more leaves of absence without pay and may, before the expiration of such leave or leaves of absence, and without further examination or qualification, return to his former position or be certified by the appropriate civil service agency for retransfer to a comparable position in such State, county or municipal civil service if such a position is then available.

The commission may, by agreement with any Federal agency from which any officer or employee may transfer to service with the commission, make similar provision for the retransfer of such officer or employee to such Federal agency.

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law in either State, any officer or employee in the State, county or municipal service in either State who shall transfer to service with the commission and who is a member of any existing State, county or municipal pension or retirement system in New Jersey or New York, shall continue to have all rights, privileges, obligations and status with respect to such fund, system or systems as if he had continued in his State, county or municipal office or employment, but during the period of his service as a member, officer or employee of the commission, all contributions to any pension or retirement fund or system to be paid by the employer on account of such member, officer or employee, shall be paid by the commission. The commission may, by agreement with the appropriate Federal agency, make similar provisions relating to continuance of retirement system membership for any Federal officer or employee so transferred.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9902)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-75)

§4. Penalties

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the compact or of section two hereof, for which no other penalty is prescribed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9903)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-76)

§5. Federal funds

A. The Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor is hereby designated on its own behalf or as agent of the State of New Jersey and the State of New York, as provided by the act of Congress of the United States, effective June sixth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for co-operation with the States in the promotion of such system and for other purposes," as amended, for the purpose of obtaining such benefits of such act of Congress as are necessary or appropriate to the establishment and operation of employment information centers authorized by section one of this act.

B. The commission shall have all powers necessary to co-operate with appropriate officers or agencies of either State or the United States, to take such steps to formulate such plans and to execute such projects (including but not limited to the establishment and operation of employment information centers) as may be necessary to obtain such benefits for the operation of the commission in accomplishing the purposes of this act.

C. The officer or agency heretofore designated by each of the two States, pursuant to said act of June sixth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, as amended, is authorized and empowered, upon the request of the commission and subject to its direction, to exercise the powers and duties conferred upon the commission by the provisions of this section.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9904)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-77)

§5-h. Denial of applications

In addition to the grounds elsewhere set forth in this act, the commission may deny an application for a license or registration for any of the following:

1. Conviction by a court of the United States or any State or territory thereof of coercion;
2. Conviction by any such court, after having been previously convicted by any such court of any crime or of the offenses hereinafter set forth, of a misdemeanor or any of the following offenses: assault, malicious injury to property, malicious mischief, unlawful taking of a motor vehicle, corruption of employees or possession of lottery or number slips;
3. Fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in connection with any application or petition submitted to, or any interview, hearing or proceeding conducted by the commission;
4. Violation of any provision of this act or commission of any offense thereunder;
5. Refusal on the part of any applicant, or prospective licensee, or of any member, officer or stockholder required by section two of article VI of the compact to sign or be identified in an application for a stevedore license, to answer any material question or produce any material evidence in connection with his application or any application made on his behalf for a license or registration pursuant to this compact;
6. Association with a person who has been identified by a federal, State or local law enforcement agency as a member or associate of an organized crime group, a terrorist group, or a career offender cartel, or who is a career offender, under circumstances where such association creates a reasonable belief that the participation of the applicant in any activity required to be licensed or registered under this act would be inimical to the policies of this act.

For purposes of this subsection, a "terrorist group" shall mean a group associated, affiliated or funded in whole or in part by a terrorist organization designated by the United States Secretary of State in accordance with section two-hundred-nineteen of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended from time to time, or any other organization which assists, funds, or engages in crimes or acts of terrorism as defined in the laws of the United States, or of either of the states of New Jersey or New York; a "career offender" shall mean a person whose behavior is pursued in an occupational manner or context for the purpose of economic gain, utilizing such methods as

are deemed criminal violations against the public policy of the states of New Jersey and New York; and a "career offender cartel" shall mean a number of career offenders acting in concert, and may include what is commonly referred to as an organized crime group; or

7. Conviction of a racketeering activity or knowing association with a person who has been convicted of a racketeering activity by a court of the United States, or any state or territory thereof under circumstances where such association creates a reasonable belief that the participation of the applicant in any activity required to be licensed or registered under this act would be inimical to the policies of this act.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9912)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-92)

§5-i. Revocation of licenses and registrations

In addition to the grounds elsewhere set forth in this act any license or registration issued or made pursuant thereto may be revoked or suspended for such period as the commission deems in the public interest or the licensee or registrant may be reprimanded, for:

1. Conviction of any crime or offense in relation to gambling, bookmaking, pool selling, lotteries or similar crimes or offenses if the crime or offense was committed at or on a pier or other waterfront terminal or within five feet thereof; or

2. Willful commission of, or willful attempt to commit at or on a waterfront terminal or adjacent highway, any act of physical injury to any other person or of willful damage to or misappropriation of any other person's property, unless justified or excused by law; or

3. Receipt or solicitation of anything of value from any person other than a licensee's or registrant's employer as consideration for the selection or retention for employment of such licensee or registrant; or

4. Coercion of a licensee or registrant by threat of discrimination or violence or economic reprisal, to make purchases from or to utilize the services of any person; or

5. Refusal to answer any material question or produce any evidence lawfully required to be answered or produced at any investigation, interview or other proceeding conducted by the commission pursuant to the provisions of this act, or, if such refusal is accompanied by a valid plea of privilege against self-incrimination, refusal to obey an order to answer such question or produce such evidence made by the commission pursuant to the provisions of subdivision five of section 5-b of the Compact; or

6. Association with a person who has been identified by a federal, state or local law enforcement agency as a member or associate of an organized crime group, a terrorist group, or a career offender cartel, or who is a career offender, under circumstances where such association creates a reasonable belief that the participation of the licensee or registrant in any activity required to be licensed or registered under this act would be inimical to the policies of this act.

For the purposes of this subsection, a "terrorist group" shall mean a group associated, affiliated or funded in whole or in part by a terrorist organization designated by the United States Secretary of State in accordance with section two-hundred-nineteen of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended from time to time, or any other organization which assists, funds, or engages in crimes or acts of terrorism as defined in the laws of the United States, or of either of the states of New Jersey or New York; a "career offender" shall mean a person whose behavior is pursued in an occupational manner or context for the purpose of economic gain utilizing such methods as are deemed criminal violations against the public policy of the states of New Jersey and New York; and a "career offender cartel" shall mean a number of career offenders acting in concert, and may include what is commonly referred to as an organized crime group; or

7. Conviction of a racketeering activity or knowing association with a person who has been convicted of a racketeering activity by a court of the United States, or any state or territory thereof under circumstances where such association creates a reasonable belief that the participation of the licensee or registrant in any activity required to be licensed or registered under this act would be inimical to the policies of this act.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9913)

(N.J.S.A. 32: 23-93)

§5-k. Petition for order to remove an ineligibility

A petition for an order to remove an ineligibility under subdivision (b) of section three of article V, subdivision (e) of section three of article VI, subdivision (b) of section three of article X, or subdivision 3(b) of section 5-n of this act may be made to the commission before or after the hearing required by article XI of the compact.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9915)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-95)

§5-m. Exemption from arrest and service of process

If a person, in obedience to a subpoena, issued pursuant to article IV or article XI of the compact directing him to attend and testify comes into either State party to this compact from the other State, he shall not, while in that State pursuant to such subpoena, be subject to arrest or the service of process, civil or criminal, in connection with matters which arose before his entrance into such State under the subpoena.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9917)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-100)

PART III

§7. Prohibition against loitering

No person shall, without a satisfactory explanation, loiter upon any vessel, dock, wharf, pier, bulkhead, terminal, warehouse, or other waterfront facility or within five hundred feet thereof in that portion of the port of New York district within the state of New York.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9932)

§7. Prohibition against loitering

Any person who shall, without a satisfactory explanation, loiter upon any vessel, dock, wharf, pier, bulkhead, terminal, warehouse, or other waterfront facility or within five-hundred feet thereof in that portion of the Port of New York District within the State of New Jersey, shall be a disorderly person.

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-79)

§8. Prohibition against unions having officers, agents or employees who have been convicted of certain crimes and offenses

No person shall solicit, collect or receive any dues, assessments, levies, fines or contributions, or other charges within the state for or on behalf of any labor organization which represents employees registered or licensed pursuant to the provisions of this act or which derives its charter from a labor organization representing one hundred or more of such registered or licensed employees, if any officer, agent or employee of such labor organization, or of a welfare fund or trust administered partially or entirely by such labor organization or by trustees or other persons designated by such labor organization, has been convicted by a court of the United States, or any state or territory thereof, of a felony, any misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or any crime or offense enumerated in subdivision three (b) of section five-n of this act, unless he has been subsequently pardoned therefor by the governor or other appropriate authority of the state or jurisdiction in which such conviction was had or has received a certificate of good conduct from the board of parole pursuant to the provisions of the executive law to remove the disability. No person so convicted shall serve as an officer, agent or employee of such labor organization, welfare fund or trust unless such person has been so pardoned or has received a certificate of good conduct. No person, including such labor organization, welfare fund or trust, shall knowingly permit such convicted person to assume or hold any office, agency, or employment in violation of this section.

As used in this section, the term "labor organization" shall mean and include any organization which exists and is constituted for the purpose in whole or in part of collective bargaining, or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms and conditions of employment, or of other mutual aid or protection; but it shall not include a federation or congress of labor organizations organized on a national or international basis even though one of its constituent labor organizations may represent persons so registered or licensed.

Any person who shall violate this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year or both.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9933)

§8-a. Exception to section eight for certain employees

If upon application to the commission by an employee who has been convicted of a crime or offense specified in section eight of this act the commission, in its discretion, determines in an order that it would not be contrary to the purposes and objectives of this act for such

employee to work in a particular employment for a labor organization, welfare fund or trust within the meaning of section eight, the provisions of section eight shall not apply to the particular employment of such employee with respect to such conviction or convictions as are specified in the commission's order. This section is applicable only to those employees who for wages or salary perform manual, mechanical, or physical work of a routine or clerical nature at the premises of the labor organization, welfare fund or trust by which they are employed.

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9934)

§8. Collection of funds for unions having officers, agents or employees who have been convicted of certain crimes and offenses

No person shall solicit, collect or receive any dues, assessments, levies, fines or contributions, or other charges within this State of New Jersey for or on behalf of any labor organization, which represents employees registered or licensed pursuant to the provisions of this act in their capacities as such registered or licensed employees or which derives its charter from a labor organization representing one-hundred or more of such registered or licensed employees, if any officer, agent or employee of the labor organization for which such dues, assessments, levies, fines or contributions, or other charges are solicited, collected or received, or of a welfare fund or trust administered partially or entirely by such labor organization or by trustees or other persons designated by such labor organization, has been convicted by a court of the United States, or any State or territory thereof, of treason, murder, manslaughter or any felony, high misdemeanor or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or any crime or offense enumerated in subdivision 3(b) of section 5-n of this act, unless he has been subsequently pardoned therefor by the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State or jurisdiction in which such conviction was had or has received a certificate of good conduct or other relief from disabilities arising from the fact of conviction from a board of parole or similar authority.

As used in this section, the term "labor organization" shall mean and include any organization which exists and is constituted for the purpose in whole or in part of collective bargaining, or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms and conditions of employment, or of other mutual aid or protection; but it shall not include a federation or congress of labor organizations organized on a national or international basis even though one of its constituent labor organizations may represent persons so registered or licensed.

Any person who shall violate this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of five-hundred (\$500.00) or imprisonment for one year, or both.

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-80)

§8-a. Exception for certain employees

If upon application to the commission by an employee who has been convicted of a crime or offense specified in section eight of this act the commission, in its discretion, determines in an order that it would not be contrary to the purposes and objectives of this act for such employee to work in a particular employment for a labor organization, welfare fund or trust within the meaning of section eight, the provisions of section eight shall not apply to the particular employment of such employee with respect to such conviction or convictions as are specified in the commission's order. This section is applicable only to those employees who for wages or salary perform manual, mechanical or physical work of a routine or clerical nature at the premises of the labor organization, welfare fund or trust by which they are employed.

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-80.1)

§8-b. Prohibition and injunctive relief against the holding of union office or position by officers, agents or employees who have been convicted of certain crimes and offenses

No person who has been convicted of a crime or offense specified in section 8 of this act shall directly or indirectly serve as an officer, agent or employee of a labor organization, welfare fund or trust as defined in section eight and within the meaning thereof unless such person has been subsequently pardoned for such crime or offense by the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State or jurisdiction in which such conviction was had or has received a certificate of good conduct or other relief from disabilities arising from the fact of conviction from a board of parole or similar authority or has received pursuant to section 8-a an order of exception from the commission. No person, including a labor organization, welfare fund or trust within the meaning of section eight, shall knowingly permit any other person to assume or hold any office, agency or employment in violation of this section.

As used in this section the term "person" shall mean not only a natural person but also any partnership, joint venture, association, corporation or any other legal entity.

Any person who shall violate, aid and abet the violation, or conspire or attempt to violate this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor

punishable by a fine of five-hundred (\$500.00) or imprisonment for one year, or both.

The commission may maintain a civil action against any person, labor organization, welfare fund or trust or officers thereof to compel compliance with this section, or to prevent any violations, the aiding and abetting thereof, or any attempt or conspiracy to violate this section, either by mandamus, injunction or action or proceeding in lieu of prerogative writ and upon a proper showing a temporary restraining order or other appropriate temporary order shall be granted ex parte and without bond pending final hearing and determination.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify, limit or restrict in any way the provisions of section eight of the act of which this act is amendatory.

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-80.2)

Short title

This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Waterfront Commission Act

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-82)

Separability of act

If any part or provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances be adjudged invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such judgment shall be confined in its operation to the part, provision or application directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered and shall not affect or impair the validity of the remainder of this act or the application thereof to other persons or circumstances and the 2 States hereby declare that they would have entered into this act or the remainder thereof had the invalidity of such provision or application thereof been apparent.*

(McK. Unconsol. Laws 9936)

(N.J.S.A. 32:23-83)

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